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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Mali

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Mali has accepted the following 54 recommendations made to it as part of the universal periodic review.

115.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty, and take appropriate measures to abolish the death penalty (Switzerland);

115.2 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty, and commute death sentences to prison sentences (Uruguay);

115.3 Revive consultations on the proposed bill for the abolition of the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);

115.4 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia) (Montenegro); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia); Take measures to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Georgia);

115.5 Consider fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);

115.6 Abolish fully the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);

115.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

115.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Portugal); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia);

115.9 Revise mining codes, policies and practices in order to meet the expectations of local communities and invest the generated revenue in infrastructure programmes (Haiti);

115.10 Take measures to introduce a de jure moratorium on executions and take concrete steps towards the total abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);

115.11 Formally abolish the death penalty (Australia);

115.12 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Mozambique);

115.13 Implement the draft legislation aimed at decriminalizing press offences, which is necessary progress in the promotion of free media in Mali (Austria);

115.14 Decriminalize defamation and place it in a civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

115.15 Eliminate all discriminatory provisions and practices against women and girls contained in the Personal and Family Code, including those relating to inheritance and the obligation to obey the husband (Paraguay);

115.16 Reassess the negative implications of the discriminatory provisions included in the preliminary draft of the revised Personal and Family Code that could prove detrimental and a step backward for Malian women, so as to ensure that the rights and full freedom of Malian women are realized, free from any discrimination whatsoever (State of Palestine);

115.17 Continue to take measures to ensure gender equality, and make adequate revisions to the provisions of the Persons and Family Code that are inconsistent with international standards on women's rights (Turkey);

115.18 Eliminate all provisions and discriminatory practices against women and girls from the Personal and Family Code, and reinforce the prohibition, by law, of harmful cultural and traditional practices against girls and women (Mexico);

115.19 Ensure that all discriminatory provisions against women contained in the Family Code and the Labour Code are repealed (Burkina Faso);

115.20 Reinstate in the Persons and Family Code the wording of article 25 of the 2009 version of the Code, reading that "The international treaties and agreements regarding the protection of women and children, duly ratified by Mali and published are applicable (Denmark);

115.21 Repeal all discriminatory provisions of the Persons and Family Code in order to adopt a new comprehensive framework to fight discrimination (Honduras);

115.22 Undertake, without delay, the reform necessary to eliminate all discriminatory provisions and practices against women and girls contained in the Persons and Family Code (Iceland);

115.23 Repeal all discriminatory provisions, including those in the Personal and Family Code (Latvia);

115.24 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and conduct wide public debate on the importance of introducing equal rights for women and men (Montenegro);

115.25 Adopt legislation against gender discrimination, that, inter alia, will prohibit all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, and promote and protect the human rights of women and girls in Mali (Slovenia);

115.26 Criminalize female genital mutilation to significantly reduce the proportion of the population that are victims of such acts; strengthen awareness raising campaigns, in particular in partnership with religious leaders, and implement actions to provide for economic and social reconversion for women who practice female genital mutilation (France);

115.27 Continue its efforts to introduce a law banning all forms of gender-based violence (Switzerland);

115.28 Work to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls that remain in the Persons and Family Code (Togo);

115.29 Rapidly adopt a law aimed at combating gender-based violence, in compliance with its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Belgium);

115.30 Ensure that the fight against discrimination against women and gender-based violence are backed up by legislation (Madagascar);

115.31 Adopt, before the next universal periodic review cycle, a legislative ban on female mutilation and domestic violence and conduct awareness-raising campaigns in order to eliminate these forms of violence in practice (Czechia);

115.32 Adopt legislation outlawing all forms of gender-based violence, including the traditional practice of female genital mutilation (India);

115.33 Continue the necessary measures to prohibit any form of female genital mutilation, in accordance with the recommendations formulated by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child; and implement actions to eliminate any other form of discrimination based on gender or violent traditional practices against women (Uruguay);

115.34 Criminalize female genital mutilation (Paraguay);

115.35 Finalize the bill that prohibits the practice of female genital mutilation, which can concern up to 90 per cent of girls (Poland);

115.36 Deepen the measures to develop a comprehensive plan against the harmful cultural practices and traditions that persist against women, in particular by adopting a law that prohibits female genital mutilation (Argentina);

115.37 Adopt legislation outlawing all forms of the traditional practice of female genital mutilation and finalize the review of the Criminal Code in order to include provisions punishing violence against women (Botswana);

115.38 Finalize the draft law prohibiting and punishing female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso);

115.39 Accelerate legislative measures leading to a strict prohibition and punishment of female genital mutilation and early marriage (Cabo Verde);

115.40 Introduce legislation to ban female genital mutilation (Canada);

115.41 Ensure the enactment and implementation of legislation to criminalize female genital mutilation, in addition to the design of public policies and concrete actions aimed at fully eradicating this practice (Ecuador);

115.42 Accelerate the process of adopting a draft law against gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation (Gabon);

115.43 Adopt criminal laws prohibiting all forms of female genital mutilation and cutting and initiate a public debate addressing harmful traditional practices (Germany);

115.44 Adopt legislation to prohibit all forms of female genital mutilation and cutting (Iceland);

115.45 Adopt legislation to ban all forms of female genital mutilation and ensure that this practice be punished (Luxembourg);

115.46 Adopt criminal laws explicitly prohibiting female genital mutilation (Norway);

115.47 Set the minimum age of marriage at 21 for boys and girls and raise public awareness of this law, in particular among women and girls (Haiti);

115.48 Establish the same age of marriage for boys and girls as 18, and strengthen efforts aimed at ending child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);

115.49 Adopt a legal mechanism to combat child and early marriage (Angola);

115.50 Amend existing legislation to raise the minimum age of consent for marriage to 18 years for women, as provided for in the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) (Canada);

115.51 Repeal the Persons and Family Code to bring it into line with the constitutional prohibition of gender-based discrimination, including by granting equal succession rights to women and girls and raising the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years (Germany);

115.52 Raise the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years, without exception, in line with the Maputo Protocol (Iceland);

115.53 Align the minimum age of marriage for girls with international standards to 18 as opposed to 16, in order to eradicate early and forced marriage for girls (Namibia);

115.54 Increase the minimum age for marriage of girls to 18 years of age, in line with the Maputo Protocol (Luxembourg).